

TERMS.

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THE UNFORGOTTEN.

Forget thee! I will school my heart,
Though hard, oh, hard, the lesson be,
To know no more the hopes, the joys,
That mingled with the thought of thee.
Forget thee! yea my soul no more
For the shall kindle into flame—
No more the pulses of my heart,
Shall throbb with fever at thy name.

Forget thee! if the things that were
Had stamped no image on my breast,
The sight of all that thou hast loved,
The hallowed earth thy foot hath pressed,
I would forget thee! if the voice
Of music did not sound as thine;
If thy heart in all I see
And love were not revealed to mine.

If when among the worshippers
I sit and offer up my prayers,
My thoughts, my worship, were the same,
And offered at one shrine with theirs,
I could forget thee, but to thee
My inmost thoughts, my prayers, ascend,
With thee my orisons begin
In midnight dreams of thee to end.

Forget thee! if it be thy wish
I may not—dare not disobey,
Though every parting thought must rend
Some dearest chord of life away.
Thus only may thy will be done—
Thus, only thus—can I forget,
For while one trembling throb remains
Thou art its soul—its being yet.

Then when my last tears are shed,
My last fond word of sorrow spoken,
Remember thou—I know thou wilt,
The heart, bright girl, that thou hast broken.
Then would I not my throne exchange
For crowns or all that crowns can give
One moment in thy thoughts to reign—
One moment in thy heart to live.

ARON BURR AND HIS DAUGHTER.

The following incidental narrative of a part of Aaron Burr's life, we take from an exchange paper. It may be said to form a brief, but graphic sketch of his whole history, which was more distinguished for its singularly eventful character than any other individual who ever figured in the annals of this country.

The history of every nation is fraught with romantic incidents. England has the history of her Alfred; Scotland of her Wallace, her Bruce, her Mary, and her Charles Stuart; Ireland her Fitzgerald, and her Emmet; France her man with the Iron Mask, and her Marie Antoinette; Poland her Thaddeus; and Russia her Siberian exiles. But we very much doubt whether any exceeds in interest the exceedingly touching story of Aaron Burr and his highly accomplished, his beautiful and devoted daughter, Theodosia. The rise and fall of Burr in the affections of his countrymen are subjects of deep historical interest. At one time we see him carried on the wave of popular favor to such giddy heights that the Presidency itself seemed almost within his grasp, which he only missed to become the second officer in the Republic. He became Vice President of the United States. How rapid his rise! and then his fall, how sudden, how complete. In consequence of his duel with Hamilton he became a fugitive from justice—is indicted for murder by a grand jury in New Jersey—flies to the South—lives for a few months in obscurity, until the meeting of Congress, when he comes forth and takes the chair as President of the Senate. After the term expires he goes to the West, becomes the leading spirit in a scheme of ambition to invade Mexico, (very few will now believe that he sought a dismemberment of the Union)—is brought back a prisoner of state to Richmond charged with high treason—is tried and acquitted—is forced to leave his native land and go to Europe. In England he is suspected and retires to France, where he lives in reduced circumstances; at times not being able to procure a meal of victuals. After an absence of several years he finds means to return home; he lands in Boston without a cent in his pocket, an object of distrust to all. Burr had heard no tidings of his daughter since his departure from home; he was anxious to hear from her, her husband, and her boy—an only child, in whom his whole soul seemed bound up. The first news he heard was that his grandchild died while he was an outcast in foreign lands, which stroke of Providence he felt keenly, for he dearly loved the boy. Theodosia, the daughter of Burr, was the wife of Gov. Allston,

of South Carolina. She was married young, and while her father was near the zenith of his fame. She was beautiful and accomplished, a lady of the finest feelings, an elegant writer, a devoted wife, a fond mother and a most dutiful and loving daughter, who clung with redoubled affection to the fortunes of her father, as the clouds of adversity gathered around him and he was deserted by the friends he formerly cherished. The first duty Burr performed after his arrival here was to acquaint Mrs. Allston of his return. She immediately wrote back to him that she was coming to see him, and would meet him in a few weeks in New York. This letter was couched in the most affectionate terms, and is another evidence of the purity and power of woman's love.

In the expectation of seeing his daughter in a few days, Burr received much pleasure. She had become his all on earth. Wife, grandchild, friends and all were gone; his daughter alone remained to cheer and solace the evening of his life, and to welcome him back from his exile. Days passed on, then weeks, and weeks were lengthened into months, yet naught was heard of Mrs. Allston. Burr grew impatient, and began to think that she, too, had left him—so apt is misfortune to doubt the sincerity of friendship. A length he received a letter from Mr. Allston, inquiring if his wife had arrived safe, and stating that she had sailed from Charleston some weeks previous, in a vessel chartered by him on purpose to convey her to New York. Not receiving any tidings of her arrival, he was anxious to learn the cause of her delay.

What had occurred to delay the vessel?—Why had it not arrived?—These were questions which Burr could ask himself, but no one could answer.

The sequel is soon told. The vessel never arrived; it undoubtedly foundered at sea, and all on board perished. No tidings have ever been heard respecting the vessel, the crew, or the daughter of Aaron Burr—all were lost!—This last sad bereavement was only required to fill up Burr's cup of sorrow. "The last link was broken" which bound him to life. The uncertainty of his fate had added to the poignancy of his grief.—Hope, the last refuge of the afflicted, became extinct when years had rolled on, and yet no tidings of the loved and lost one were given.

Burr lived in New York until the year 1836, we believe, when he died. The last years of his life were passed in comparative obscurity. Some few old friends who had never wholly deserted him were his companions; they closed his eyes in death, and followed his body to the grave, where it will rest till the trumpet of the Almighty shall call it into judgment.

THE TEN LOST TRIBES FOUND.
Dr. Grant's interesting searches in the heart of Persia, just published by the Harpers, spread before us with gratifying fullness the evidence upon which he assumes that he has discovered in the Assyrian mountains the ten lost tribes of Israel, after a period of 2,500 years. The work is among the most valuable publications of the modern press. It appears by the annexed summary that the people have a tradition of their supposed origin:

1. The tradition is general, and universally believed by the Nestorians throughout Assyria and Media. They speak of it of their own accord, in all places and in various circumstances. Smith and Dwight, in the course of their short visit to the Nestorian Christians, were struck by their singular assertion that they were the descendants of the ten tribes.

2. The hatred existing between the Nestorians and the Jews forbids the idea of the fabrication of the tradition. What motives could lead them to claim affinity with their most implacable enemies? Is it credible that any unfounded tradition of this kind connecting them with a people with whom they will not even eat bread, would have been universally received among all the Nestorian tribes?

3. Their ignorance of prophecy forbids the idea that the tradition originated with their religious teachers, in view of the great temporal blessings promised to the Jews.

4. The secluded situation of the great body of the Nestorians almost precludes the possibility of their having received the idea of a Hebrew ancestry from the neighboring nations. They chiefly inhabit inaccessible mountains, where they are shut out from extraneous influences.

The Nestorians have also another tradition, which though distinct in its nature, is intimately connected with this, and adds not a little to the testimony. It is that their forefathers at some early day, came to the region now occupied by them from the land of Palestine.

The Jews who dwell among them acknowledge the relationship. The Nestorians are as truly the descendants of the Israelites as themselves.

We cannot charge those Jews with interested motives in giving this testimony. They are ashamed to admit that such apostasy has taken place from the faith of their fathers, and they are reluctant to acknowledge their worst enemies are brethren.

Such testimony, and from a source, requires no comment. What court of justice would reject it? The Nestorians say to their alienated brethren, the Jews, 'we are children of the same father, will you own us as your brethren?' 'Yes,' they answer; 'you are brethren of the stock of Israel. We are a part of the ten tribes, and you are no less really so.'

We have given the above synopsis of the first argument in the words of our author. In the second place he proceeds to show that the ten tribes were carried away into the regions now occupied by the Nestorian

Christians; and having made this point as manifest as his resources of information will admit, he advances the proof from history that they have never been removed from that country. The inference then follows, that inasmuch as there are very few nominal Jews in that region, and no others disclaiming a Hebrew descent, the Nestorians must be descendants of the lost tribes. To establish these positions essentially of course to the integrity of his argument, he enters upon a critical examination of the historical evidence, and discovers great industry in his researches; after which he draws upon prophetic writings of the Old Testament for inferential testimony to the same point.

The language of the Nestorians is considered in the next place. They speak a dialect of the Syriac, and the same as that of the small portions of the Jews who are still inhabitants of that country, unconverted from Judaism.—One of the most interesting, if not most valuable, proofs of the author's theory, is derived from the frequency of Jewish names among the Nestorian Christians.

The observance by the Nestorians of peculiar rights and customs of Jews, Dr. G. remarks, furnishes very strong evidence of their origin. Sacrifices, still offered on certain occasions, notwithstanding their conversion to Christianity; vows made to God to do something for his glory, first fruits presented to the Lord; the strict observance of the Sabbath; sanctuary or holy place of the temple, the Holy of Holies; the separation of women; the abhorrence of swine's flesh and other meats prohibited by the Levitical code; their fasts and festivals; baptism of infants on eighth day after the birth, which the Nestorians suppose takes the place of circumcision and immersion; their living in separate tribes; their form of government; the avenger of blood; the cities of refuge; the peculiar sentiments; their social domestic customs; semblance of identity are urged, with great perspicuity and force, as so many direct and remarkable proofs that the position of the author has not been assumed without evidence for which it may be difficult to account except by admitting the correctness of his conclusion.

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

EARLY FORTUNE.—Many persons seem to imagine that the greatest benefit which they can bestow upon their offspring is to start them in the world with a fortune—to place them at once beyond the spur of necessity, and where their successful seniors by twenty years are contented to rest, and enjoy the fruits of their labor—consequently every effort of their lives is directed to this end. They act upon that deceptive fallacy, "money can purchase any thing"—and therefore make it the first and greatest idol of their own lives, that they may bestow a liberal share of it upon their children. Never was there a more fatal delusion, and it is not without regret that we recognize in it the prevailing *ignis fatuus* of the present generation. Money purchase anything! Yes, that is the doctrine which has ruled many a tender mother and affectionate father, in the training up of their children—that has caused industrious habits to be so rare in the "patrician circles"—and that has filled our promenades, and the hotels, with so many addled-pated, fashionable fellows.

We have a case in point in our "mind's eye," which is by no means a singular sample of the effect of early fortune. It is an individual whom we occasionally meet upon the streets, (whose name we must in delicacy suppress) not over thirty years of age, and yet the very personification of premature decay. He was an only son, and in youth the dote of his parents, who, with even parsimonious care, hoarded up their rents, and the profits of their investments, with a view to a handsome provision for him, and an independence at their death. His education was neglected, because he showed no particular natural predilection for academic learning, and, therefore, it was to him exceedingly irksome; and inasmuch as he would be independent in the course of a few years, there was no particular necessity, thought his parents, for filling the boy's head with Latin, French, and mathematics—which only served to dim the lustre of his eye and send him home with the headache—suppressing his vivacity for the remainder of the day and evening. He knew that he had a large estate in expectancy—that he was even then amply supplied, and his mind—naturally and habitually inactive—was much more frequently delighted with a strut down Chestnut street, or a drive behind a pair of "fast ones," than any of the exercises of education, and he found much more pleasure in the study of fashions, and youthful frolic, and in contemplating their perfection in *future*, than the simple routine of the sophomore class.

At twenty-two he found himself in possession of \$60,000, and at once from restraint, in every sense of the word, which soon gave him an eminence in these branches of "useful learning," in which fashionable fellows of fortune are known to excel—wine, women, fashions, games and horses. He drove as fine a pair of "bloods" as ever went round the course in three minutes, and seldom absenting himself from a good running match, where he would beat with a peculiar zest on the favorite nag. He soon fell into the clutches of the "stool pigeons" and "knowing ones" of the gaming rooms and the race ground—visited their "hells" frequently—and was whirled in an eddy of fashion, sin and frolic—until his exhausted means dispelled the dizziness of his career, and enabled him to see that he had been the dupe of libertines and swindlers, who had no cast him off, minus means and health, to drag out a miserable existence for the remainder of his years, without pity or consolation even from his own connexions.

This is by no means an uncommon case even in our own city; we could point to a number of equally deplorable instances of the result of early fortune, which are abundantly sufficient to carry conviction that parents may confer far greater and more lasting benefits upon their offspring. While this young man with \$60,000 as a start, was hurrying to the vortex which he ultimately reached, there were others who set out in the world without a dollar, but with a fair education, and habits of industry and enterprise, who are now our most wealthy and respected merchants and artisans.—Our city contains many such—aye, for ought we know, a majority of our successful tradesmen have made some such beginning.

Wealth that is gained by industry is always best taken care of, and most likely to be applied to proper uses. The young man who is left without any thing more than a good education and habits, is much more likely to succeed in life, and prove an useful and really independent member of society, than he who jumps into \$50,000 on his "freedom day." This to some may seem a paradox, but it is nevertheless so; every observant person will at once acknowledge the correctness of it. Education and well formed habits, even without money, are far more successful, as a general rule, than an early fortune, with habits of inactivity, and an indulgence in the fashionable vices and follies of the day.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

My text is taken from the dramatic writing of William Shakespeare, in these words:

To be or not to be, that is the question,
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to bear
The stings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or take up arms against a sea of troubles,
And, by opposing, end them.

My hearers—On this question of "To be or not to be," I appear before you, on this occasion, as a defender and supporter of the affirmative; that is, I go in for having the *to be* last just so long as Divine Providence, in its mercy, shall ordain—since existence is one of the greatest blessings a man can enjoy, if not absolutely indispensable to the preservation of the body, I am in favor of having life's brittle thread spun out to the fullest extent its fine texture will admit, and when it snaps, may it be in the evening breeze of age, while one end is secure between the thumb and finger of omnipotence rather than in the meridian whirlwind of manhood, when suicidal madness so often snatches it from the staff, rolls it up in a wad, and casts it into eternity, as a snarled up botheration & too full of the kinks of perplexity for human nature to bear. I don't believe my friends that man ever gained anything by committing suicide; and he is sure to lose a large amount of fun that has been stowed away for him upon the upper shelves of the world, to be hauled down by fortune, ere his natural existence shall have been brought to a close. In order to illustrate the folly of suicide, allow me, my hearers, to suppose that the three disciples of Izaak Walton are seated on a bank, engaged in the patience-trying, but honorable profession of angling for fish. Their names I will call Tom, Dick, and Harry. Well Tom, being favored by the conjunctive influence of Providence and water Nalades, has the lotic kind of piscatory luck, inasmuch as he is kept putting in and pulling out incessantly; while the hopes of the latter two are not flattered by even so much as a nibble. Dick, in a foolish paroxysm of madness for his misfortune, suddenly drops his pole, and goes off and hangs himself; and Harry in the exercise of more cool philosophy, holds steadily on to his, and reasons thus—"If I go and kill myself, I am sure to catch no fish by that operation; so here I'll sit like patience on a monument smiling at a stubborn cat-fish till he condescend to favor me with a bite! He continues angling, with Christian fortitude, and eventually he experiences a bite. To that succeeds another, and still another—till at last he departs for home, laden with as glorious a string of fish as ever gladdened a Catholic's eye of a Friday.

Now, my friends, I ask of you, did not Dick commit a foolish act and by thus laying violent hands on his own life, instead of waiting patiently for that auspicious luck which attended his comrades. You answer yes: so be it. This, then, is the moral of suicide.—You all cast hope-baited hooks into the troubled waters of the world; and if you don't catch something more than a gudgeon, instantly, if your anticipations are not fully realized forth with,—you go and make Judases of yourselves. What folly! what stupidity!

I tell you, my brethren, to keep on bobbing, fish will bite by and by. The darkest pall of gloom that has ever been spread over the earth by wrathful spirits of the tempest has been removed by guardian angels of light and loveliness. Although your sun of hope should set in the darkest clouds of despair, take a swig at the bottle of cheerfulness, and I doubt not but it will rise on the morrow as clear as a bull's eye and brighten in luster till it reaches the zenith of man's highest expectations. Cheer up, cheer up, you saturnine sons of sorrow, and sit no longer in the shade of self-created misery; but promenade up and down the sunny aisle of pleasure, where the hyacinthine bluebirds fan their wings, and where the blue devils dare not trespass. If your moments, those little winged grandchildren of the hours, come to you apparently dressed in the sable habiliments of mourning, you may rest assured that they borrow their color from the black despondency of your hearts; for just behold them in the sunlight of mirth, and their tiny wings will sparkle with a golden effulgence, like the jewels of an angel's diadem in the sunshine of immortal glory. Believe this, my friends, although you are not bound to believe all I say; for I have the candor to admit, that I give out the wheat of truth inclosed in the husks of error and human fallibility, the same as any one does.—*Done Jr.*

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 2.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1841.

No. 26.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 6.]

AN ACT to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, established throughout the United States a uniform system of bankruptcy, as follows: All persons whatsoever, residing in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a list of his or their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights, and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified by oath, or, if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, by solemn affirmation, apply to the proper court, as hereinafter mentioned, for the benefit of this act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of this act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of such court. All persons, being merchants, or using the trade of merchandise, all retailers of merchandise, and all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than two thousand dollars, shall be liable to become bankrupts within the true intent and meaning of this act, and may, upon the petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they owe debts amounting in the whole to not less than five hundred dollars, to the appropriate court, be so declared accordingly, in the following cases, to wit: whenever such person, being a merchant, or actually using the trade of merchandise, or being a retailer of merchandise, or being a banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, shall depart from the State, District, or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors; or shall conceal himself to avoid being arrested; or shall willingly or fraudulently procure himself to be arrested, or his goods and chattels, lands, or tenements, to be attached, distrained, sequestered, or taken in execution; or shall remove his goods, chattels, and effects, or conceal them to prevent their being levied upon, or taken in execution, or by other process; or make any fraudulent conveyance, assignment, sale, gift, or other transfer of his lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, credits, or evidences of debt: *Provided, however*, That any person so declared a bankrupt at the instance of a creditor, may, at his election, by petition to such court within ten days after its decree, be entitled to a trial by jury before such court, to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy; or if such person shall reside at a great distance from the place of holding such court, the said judge, in his discretion, may direct such trial by jury to be had in the county of such person's residence, in such manner and under such directions as the said court may prescribe and give; and all such decrees passed by such court, and not so re-examined, shall be deemed final and conclusive as to the subject-matter thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all future payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property, or agreements made or given by any bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy, and for the purpose of giving any creditor, endorser, surety, or other person any preference or priority over the general creditors of such bankrupt; and all other payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property or agreements made or given by such bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy, to any person or persons whatever, not being a bona fide creditor or purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed utterly void, and a fraud upon this act; and the assignee under the bankruptcy shall be entitled to claim, sue for, recover, and receive the same as part of the assets of the bankruptcy; and the person making such unlawful preferences and payments shall receive no discharge under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That all dealings and transactions by and with any bankrupt, bona fide made and entered into more than two months before the petition filed against him, or by him, shall not be invalidated or affected by this act: *Provided*, That the other party to any such dealings or transactions had no notice of a prior act of bankruptcy, or of the intention of the bankrupt to take the benefit of this act. And in case it shall be made to appear to the court, in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, that the bankrupt, his application being voluntary, has, subsequent to the first day of January last, or at any other time, in contemplation of the passage of a bankrupt law, by assignments or otherwise, given or secured any preference to one creditor over another, he shall not receive a discharge unless the same be assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors who have not been so preferred: *And provide, also*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to annul, destroy, or impair any lawful rights of married

women or minors, or any liens, mortgages, or other securities on property, real or personal, which may be valid by the laws of the States respectively, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the second and fifth sections of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the property and rights of property, of every name and nature, and whether real, personal, or mixed, of every bankrupt, except as is hereinafter provided, who shall by a decree of the proper court be declared to be a bankrupt within this act, shall, by mere operation of law, ipso facto, from the time of such decree, be deemed to be divested out of such bankrupt, without any other act, assignment, or other conveyance whatsoever, and the same shall be vested, by force of the same decree, in such assignee as from time to time shall be appointed by the proper court for this purpose; which power of appointment and removal such court may exercise at its discretion, toties quoties; and the assignee so appointed shall be vested with all the rights, titles, powers, and authorities to sell, manage, and dispose of the same, and to sue for and defend the same, subject to the orders and directions of such court, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were vested in, or might be exercised by, such bankrupt before or at the time of his bankruptcy declared as aforesaid; and all suits in law or in equity, then pending, in which such bankrupt is a party may be prosecuted and defended by such assignee to their final conclusion, in the same way, and with the same effect, as they might have been by such bankrupt; and no suit commenced by or against any assignee shall be abated by his death or removal from office, but the same may be prosecuted or defended by his successor in the same office: *Provided, however*, That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessities of such bankrupt, as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference to the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of three hundred dollars; and also, the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children; and the determination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of said court.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every bankrupt who shall bona fide surrender all his property and rights of property, with the exception before mentioned, for the benefit of his creditors, and shall fully comply with and obey all the orders and directions which may from time to time be passed by the proper court, and shall otherwise conform to all the other requisitions of this act, shall (unless a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their debts, shall file their written dissent thereto) be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, to be decreed and allowed by the court which has declared him a bankrupt, and a certificate thereof granted to him by such court accordingly, upon his petition filed for such purpose; such discharge and certificate not, however, to be granted until after ninety days from the decree of bankruptcy, nor until after seventy days notice in some public newspaper, designated by such court, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear at a particular time and place, to show cause why such discharge and certificate shall not be granted; at which time and place any such creditors, or other persons in interest, may appear and contest the right of the bankrupt thereto: *Provided*, That in all cases where the residence of the creditor is known, a service on him personally, or by letter addressed to him at his known usual place of residence, shall be prescribed by the court, as in their discretion shall seem proper, having regard to the distance at which the creditor resides from such court. And if any such bankrupt shall be guilty of any fraud or willful concealment of his property or rights of property, or shall have preferred any of his creditors contrary to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully omit or refuse to comply with any orders or directions of such court, or to conform to any other requisites of this act, or shall, in the proceedings under this act, admit a false or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall not be entitled to any such discharge or certificate; nor shall any person, being a merchant, banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, be entitled to any such discharge or certificate, who shall become bankrupt, and who shall not have kept proper books of account, after the passing of this act; nor any person who, after the passing of this act, shall apply trust funds to his own use: *Provided*, That no discharge of any bankrupt under this act shall release or discharge any person who may be liable for the same debt as a partner, joint contractor, endorser, surety, or otherwise, for or with the bankrupt. And such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination, orally, or upon written interrogatories, in and before such court, or any commission appointed by the court therefor, on oath, or, if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, upon his solemn affirmation, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, and his acts and doings, and his property and rights of property, which, in the judgment of such court, are necessary and proper for the purposes of justice; and if in any such examination he shall wilfully and corruptly answer, or swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punishable therefor in like manner as the crime of perjury is now punishable by the laws of the United States; and such discharge and certificate, when duly granted, shall, in all courts of justice, be deemed a full and complete discharge of all debts, contracts, and other engagements of such bankrupt, which are provable under this act, and shall be and may be pleaded as a full and complete bar to all suits brought in any court of judicature whatever, and the same